THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) During the period 2006-07, the actual generation of power was 662.5 Billion Unit (BU) against the target of 663 BU, which is 99.9% of the target. During the current year (April, 2007 to January, 2008) the total power generation in the country was 568 BU against the target of 588 BU, which is 99.7% of the target. Details of category-wise generation target and actual generation for the period April, 2007 to January, 2008 are given below:

Category	Generation Target BU	Actual Generation BU	Achievement%
Thermal	468.29	457.95	97.8
Nuclear	18.71	14.22	76.0
Hydro	95.63	108.79	113.8
All India Total*	587.92	586.03	99.6

*Includes import of power from Bhutan which was 5.06 BU against the programme of 5.29 BU.

(c) and (d) While the main reasons for shortfall in generation has been due to inadequate supply of gas for gas based stations and constraints of availability of fuel for nuclear plants, delay in the commissioning of new power projects also contribute to the cause. Efforts are being made to purchase Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) in the spot market as well as maximizing the transfer of power from surplus to deficit regions. Further, the reasons for .dealy in commissioning of new power projects are identified/analyzed and corrective actions are taken from time to time to ensure their timely completion.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure timely completion. of Eleventh Plan projects:

(i) Expediting letter of Award (LoA) in respect of Eleventh Plan projects in the first year of the Eleventh Plan itself;

(ii) Removal of Constraints in meeting the main plant supplies for thermal projects, (iii)

addressing the issue related to availability of Balance of Plant (BOP) requirements, (iv)

Overcoming sortage of manpower.

(v) Regular monitoring of generation capacity addition targets.

Power generation from captive power plants

436. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

whether it is a frit that the generation capacity of sanctioned captive power plants in the country is more than their requirements;

if so, the power generation capacity of these plants;

the quantity by which it is more than their requirement;

whether Government has formulated any scheme to utilize this additional capacity; and

if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Accoding to the information available with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the generation capacity of Captive Power Plants (CPP) of capacity more than 1 MW was 21468 MW as on 31.3.2006 and 22335 M W as on 31.3.2007. During the year 2005-06,5364.74 Million Units of electricity have been exported by these CPPs to the utilities. No sanction is required under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 for setting up captive power plants.

(d) and (e) Government has taken various legislative, policy and administrative measures to facilitate captive generation and utilization of surplus capacity.

Under the Electricity Act, 2003, captive power plants, including group captive, have been freely permitted. The Act provides that any person may construct, maintain or operate a captive generating plant and dedicated transmission lines. Under the provisions of the Act, every person, who has constructed a captie generating plant and maintains and operates such plant, shall have the right to open access for the purposes of carrying electricity from his captive generating plant to the destination of this use subject to the availability of transmission capacity.

National Electricity Policy, notified in February, 2005, emphasizes the need for bringing surplus capacity available with a large number of captive and standby generating stations in India to the grid continuously or durting certain time periods.

Tariff Policy, notified in January, 2006, recognizes that captive generation is an important means to make competitive power available and urges the Electricity Regulatory Commission to creat an enabling environment that encourages captive plants to be connected to the grid.

The conference of Chief Ministers, on power sector, held in May, 2007, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, has resolved to facilitate captive power plants to provide the spare generating capacity to the grid and strive to do away with restrictive levies, duties and regulations in a time bound manner.

Demand for power equipments

437. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

whether Government is aware that demand for power transmission and distribution equipment would grow over 2.5 times in number of units during the next five years amounting to Rs. 1.62 lakh crores by 2012;

if so, whether the country has adequate manufacturing domestic outfits to meet this projected demand;

whedier any such equipment was imported during 2006-07, which in monetary terms is estimated to be around Rs. 1.05 crores- and

wfcs* *nm* &e expenditure on R&D activities in power sector during the last three years?

THE, MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the assessment made in the Eleventh Plan Working Group on Power, the total invesment in Transmission & Distribution during the Eleventh Plan has been estimated to be of the order of Rs.4.27 lakh crores which would include cost of Transmission & distribution equipments along with expenditure for civil works, erection, commissioning, supervision, overhead chargs etc.